NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Dobate between Meuses. Helley and Raudall in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, the 16th instant.

The question coming up on the bill allowing colored men to vote in the District of Columbia, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor and said :-

Mr. Speaker, the discussion of this bill has been lengthy and the arguments have been ample. I should not feel it necessary at this time to occupy the attention of the House on the subject, but for the fact that my native State, during the course of this debate, has been alluded to. My from the fourth district (Mr. Kelley) has stated to you here that prior to 1838 negroes were allowed the privilege of the elective franchise in the State of Peunsylvania. The gentleman has fold the truth in that particular, but he has tailed to tell the whole truth. Sir, is he not aware that a judicial decision has been made in Pennsylvania upon this very point? Fennsylvania abolished slavery on the 1st of March, 1780, and ever since that period her legislation has tended to ameliorate the con-dition of that race, but at the same time her legislation and the position of parties in that State, have uniformly recognized a distinction between the two races. Our Constitution of 1790 contained the word "irremen," and under that provision of the Constitution negroes claimed the right to vote in Pennsylvania, and I believe it is well authenticated that they did vote. But, ser, at the October election in 1835, in the county of Lozerne, a negro applied to vote; the in-spectors of the election conducting the polls denied him the right to vote, and his vote was rejected, whereupon a suit was instituted, and a decision given in his favor in the lower court, and that decision was overruled by the Supreme Court in 1837. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Gibson, and his opinions are fully known to every lawyer in this House; he stands as a jurist at the head. The opinion of the court was manimous, concurred in by four other gen-tlemen of almost equal talent and reputation with himself. The question turned upon the word "freeman," whether it meant a citizen, and entitled him to voice. That decision of the court, while it was unanimous, was also clear on the point of declaring that the word "freeman" meant white men, and not black men, and that consequently black men were not entitled to vote under the Constitution of 1720. The question was further agitated until a con-

vention met in January, 1838. My dist, neutshed colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation. was a member of that Convention, and if 1 mis-state anything that there occurred he can cor-This question was agitated there, and in order to set the matter at rest and have no further equivocal language in the Constitution, the word "white" was inserted by a vote of nearly two-thirds, after a lengthy and one or the most intellectual discussions that has ever taken place in any public body in Pennsylvania. So much for the right of the negro to vote in Penn-sylvania. I thought it necessary, in answer to the statement of my colleague that negroes voted

history, both judicial and political. My colleague stated further that it was the Democratic party which adopted that amend-ment to the Constitution and deprived the negro of the right to vote in that convention, are glad to say, from my leading and from my associations with the party, that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania have uniformly been against extending the right of suffrage to the

negro race. Mr. Kelley-Will my colleague yield to me for a moment?

Mr. Randall-Certainly. Mr. Kelley-I do not understand my colleague to deny that colored men were veters at the foundation of the Government, and thence down to 1835. Do I rightly understand him?

Mr. Randall-I do not deny that some colored people in Penn-ylvania voted down to the year 1835. But I say that according to the judgment of the court they voted illegally, when they had no right to vote. Mr. Ketley-In other words, that in 1835 we

had a Dred Scott decision in the State of Penn-Mr. Randall-It was no fabulous or made-up

case at all, but a case upon the facts. Mr. Kelley-Does the gentleman mean to say that the Dred Scott case was a fabulous case? Mr. Randall—I used the terms so familiar the gentleman and the party to which he be-longs, who constantly call that a fabulous and made-up case. I am not going to be led into a discussion of the Dred Scott decision at this time. I desired to refer the gentleman to the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;

and he cannot escape from it. Now, as to the gentleman's allegation that it was the Democratic party who took away from and deny to the colored people the right to vote. Sir, that party have always had the co-operation and the aid of vast numbers of the other party. The Convention which met in 1838 elected, as its presiding officer, Hon. John Sergeant. It was a Whig Convention; its organization was Whig; yet two-thirds of that Convention voted to insert in the Constitution of Pennsylvania the word "white," and I can give the gentleman

additional authority, such authority as he has heretofore usually regarded as wise. I allude to the gentleman who is now the Attorneyof Pennsylvania, Hon. William L. Meredith. He spoke in that Convention; and for the purpose of edifying my colleague (Mr. Kelley) I will read one or two extracts from his speech there. He says, in the course of his

He was willing to extend political rights as far as he could, with reference to the happiness, well-being and security of society. But he had doubts as to the propriety of admitting the colored people into our political family, on the footing of others. Now, is not that sound authority for the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), my Mr. Meredith is the leviathan, so to speak, of the Pennsylvania bar. Again, he

"There is something peculiar in the relation in which the colored race stand to the whites, which renders a distinction inevitable. It has been said that it is enough to show a wan is a citizen, to show that he has the right of suffrage. This is not the case. The white man who has not paid a tax or who is a minor or who has not been assessed, is not the less a citizen, not the less entitled to protection, yet he is not permitted to exercise the right of

Furthermore, let me say to the gentleman that he is seeking to do that here, upon the people of this District, which he failed to make an issue at home. He claims the power to force upon the people of this District negro suffrage. But why does he claim the power to do this here, when fails to make the same issue in his own

district? Mr. Kelley—The gentleman is slightly mis-taken there. When I was quite a young man, and somewhat active in the Democratic party. I united with others in petitioning the Legislature of my State to initiate a change of the Constitu tion so that every man who was not a pauper or a felon could be a citizen in the full enjoyment of the privileges of cluzenship; and I have not a constituent, whether he belongs to my party or that of the gentleman, who does not know that I plead the cause of justice and right, and advocate the extension of suffrage to every tax-paying adult male citizen who has not

been convicted of crime.

Mr. Randall—I am glad the gentleman has informed me what his record is. But I want to know whether his action during the last canvass was in favor of negro suffrage? And I want to know if he is willing to answer the question, whether he is willing to go before his constitu ents at the next election upon that issue? I

pause for a reply. Mr. Kelley-If there be in my district a house into which I have not put a copy of my remarks on negro suffrage, and the gentlema will give me the name of the proprietor, I will send him one. I mean that every man in the district shall know just where I stand, and that I am anxious to give every laboring man the right and power to protect the interests of labor at the ballot-

Mr. Randall-Yes, sir: the gentleman is willing that e ery man in his district shall know that he is in favor of imposing negro suffrage upon people that he has no interest in, or con- | cnd dressing.

nection with, that he has no right to represent, except through the agency of the Constitution. But, sir, will be go before his constituents and advocate a proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution of Pennsylvania? I appeal to the history of the party in Pennsylvania to which the majority here belong. The distinguished gentleman at the head of the Committee of the Committ cittee on Appropriations (Mr. Stevens) reported the Republican platform for Pennsylvania, and ask whether negro suffrage formed any part of

that platform? Mr. Kelley-The gentleman says I am willing to impose neuro sulvage upon people here in the District whom I have no right to represent. Mr. Randall-I said, "except through the agency of the Constitution."

Mr. Kelley-That excepts the whole case. Mr. Kelley—That excepts the whole case, I was going to refer to our constitutional duty, for I have supposed that under the Constitution it was made the duty of Congress to legislate, and not only to legislate, but that it should exclusively legislate for the District.

Mr. Randall—I admit all that. And yet in the face of the expression of opinion such as we

have had here in the District, almost unanimous and with a vote larger, except in a few instances than has ever before been polled in this city, we find the gentleman voting to force negro suffrage upon the people of this District, and failing to take any steps to give the same right to the people whom he directly represents, the colored portion of the people of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelley—I would like to ask my colleague (Mr. Randall) whether any steps can now be taken on that subject, or whether the Constitu tion of Pennsylvanua does not provide that it shall be amended only once in five years? And

of the Democratic party?

Mr. Randall—Yes, sir; the Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that the step fowards procuring an amendment to that constitution hall be taken at a certain period; and that is the step which I wish to see my colleague have the boldness to take in reference to this question

whether it was not amended so as to let our

soldiers vote two years ago, to the great disgust

of negro suffrage.

Mr. Kelley—Which step the gent'eman will find me ready to take as soon as time opens the door which, is now barred against the movement.

Mr. Randali—Let me ask the gentleman whether, when the Republican party adopted its platform at Harrisburg last fall, that was not the time to declare the true intent of that party on this question of negro suffrage. I know that when it was affirmed, during that can paign by the Democratic orate. , that the true intention of the Republican party was to introduce negro suffrage, the charge was venemently denied.
That coming politician, Mr. Cessna, the Charman of the Republican State Central Committee, went so far as to issue an address denying that the right of suffrage was a question in the canthat gentleman, endersing, I believe everything

that he said. I desire only that the true history of Pennsylvania and the true history of the now dominant party in that State, in reference to this subject, shall be larrly and fully known. When my col-league affirms that the negroes had the right to vote in Pennsylvania up to the period of the adoption of the Constitution of 1838, and that the Democratic party were alone responsible for depriving them of that right, I desire that he shall exhibit all the facts, so that this House may understand the whole case, not merely a

Mr. Kelley—Does the gentleman mean to inti-mate that I did not advocate colored suffrage tiging the last canvass in Pennsylvania? Mr. Randall-1 did not hear every speech that the gentleman made; but I read the reports of

many of them, and I never heard or saw anything in his speeches in reference to that.

Mr. Kelley—It may be that the gentleman dil not read it in the newspapers; but let him in-quire in all the countles in which I spoke, from the Delaware to Lake Eric (and it was in a majority of the counties on that long line) and he will not find a man, woman, or child who heard me, who will not tell him that I advocated

colored suffrage. Mr. Randall—I ask, Mr. Speaker, why the gen-Mr. Randall—I ask, Mr. Speaker, why the gentleman's party old not put that principle in the platform? Acting with that party, the gentleman was talking one way and looking another, like the boy in the boat, who looked one way and rowed another. The party with which the gentleman acted wanted to gull the people, their orators saying in one place that they were in tavor of negro suffrage, and in another place declaring that they were against it. I admit that claring that they were against it. I admit that in northwestern Pennsylvania some of the advocates of that party threw down the gauntlet, and raised the question of negro suffrage directly; but in every other part of Pennsylvania they ig-

nored that question.

Mr. Kelley—I will only remind the gentleman that the Twentieth and Twenty-tourth Wards of Philadelphia are not in northwestern Pennsyl-vania; and in both or those wards I advocated colored suffrage, apparently very acceptably to

Mr. Randall-I have given the gentleman an opportunity to answer my question, and I have answered every question which he has pro-pounded to me. I now desire to ask him whether he is in favor of amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania by striking out the word "white" in the clause defining the qualifications of electors?

Mr. Kelley-I reply to the gentleman that I am in favor of striking out that word "white" as soon as the Constitution will permit. I have a high regard for Franklin, Benezet, and the men who with them laid the toundations of our Government and gave to the English language one of the grandest things in its literature, the preamble to the act of 1780, by which Pennsylvania, in the midst of the war of the Revolution, gave to the world the first example of the members of a ruling class, in gratitude to God for blessings bestowed on them, conferring freedom and citizenship upon their slaves. I had rather, sir, pass my life in humble privacy, surrounded and sus tained by the spirits of those good and great men. tian bave the multitude shouting applause for my efforts in a bad cause in the halls of Congress, or elsewhere.

I am for so enforcing the provisions of the Constitution of the United States that its inter-pretation and application shall be in accordance with what I believe Washington and Madison to have understood it to express. I do not wish to impose upon South Corolina and Mississippi what I am not ready to adopt in Pennsylvania and as the Constitution confides the election o members of Congress to those who have the right to vote for the lower House of the Legislaure, I believe it has also the power to decid who shall vore for the lower House of the Legislature. Therefore, sir, I hope we will pass a law defining who shall vote for the lower House of a Legislature in each and every State of the Union. That will settle all our difficulties, and thencefort h armed recellion will be impossible

Signs of Cold Weather.

Punch notes the following signs of a cold snsp. It is probably sharp winter weather:— When you think that you don't know whether

when it strikes you that your watch is at least ten minutes last; and so if you get up when the minute hand is "at a quarter to" rou'll be in capital time. That if you could only be taken out of bed to washed and dressed in a second by machinery, you wouldn't mind getting up.
That another five joinutes' sleep will make

you all right for the day, That it's three minutes to the half-hour, and you'll get up exactly at the half-hour.

That it's just one minute past the half-hour, so you'll get up exactly at the the thirty-five

That as five minutes won't make much differonce, say, get up at the quarter punctually.

The following considerations will also lead you to the conclusion that the winter has come at

That you can't get up without hot water. That you don't think that water is quite hot. That he had better pring a little more water, please; and take care that it's quite hot.

That you can't get up until your clothes are a! That a little snooze while James is bringing the clothes (and while he fetches some more not water) will do you all the good in the world. That when you do not up, you won't be a sec-

That you'll get up in exactly two minutes from That (the two minutes having passed) you'll just settle what you're going to do to-day, and

That, if that's the first bell, you've plenty of time; and if it's the second, it's no good hurrying up now, as you're late anyhow.

The consideration that is generally required before making a move out of bed, is in itself a pretty sure sign of the presence of winter.

SKATING IN CHICAGO is something entirely different from skating in Philadelphia. In Chicago the pond owners adver-tise not only "Ice in splendid condition, band of music in attendance," but still greater attrac-At one it is announced that "Miss Currie A. Moore, the Concord skater, skates this after-noon," Miss Moore, it seems, has somehow or other taken Chicago by storm. Te Republican

thus speaks of her:-"Miss Meore wins her own laurels, and wears them with all the grace of a queen Attired in a orimson silk skirt, a veivet basque trimmed with enume, and a jaunty skating cap, her personnel is attractive in the extreme—at once a model of simplicity and good taste. Her evolutions are natural, graceful, and in perfect harmony with the music. When she waitzes around the inclosure, hundreds of gloved hands beat appiause. There is no assumption on her part, no skating for lavor. She glides over the loy mirror like a fairly, without effort. Her pirouette excels that of the trained ballet girl upon the sanded stage. It is statuesque and beautiful in the extreme." "Miss Moore wins her own laurels, and wears

Another park owner states that the "original Another park owner states that the original Jack Falstaff, with his original awkward squad, will shortly appear at his park." Another seeks to attract skaters with a grand tournament, at which "valuable (*) prizes" are given to the most graceful and accomplished, and closes with another than the prop." nouncing a "benefit for the poor."

- In Minnesota the snow is from two to three

PROPOSALS.

ANTHPACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT, EUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, December 26, 1866. Scaled Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, will be re-ceived at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 28d

These proposals must be endersed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind squal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids. tary of the Navy after the reception of thu bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be invalided must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of sultable size for it is to be delivered in lumps of sultable size for its to be delivered in lumps of sultable size for its state.

naval steamers, clean, of uniform quarty, selected free from impurities, unnixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be ratisfactory, and be subject to such in spection as to quality and quantity as the D partisent may direct. The coal must, in all respects be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory

The cont is to be delivered on board vessels, at lach place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported rend) to receive cargo; furnishine, if demanded notices than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be di-

In the case of failure to deliver the ceal in proper quantity, of the proper quaity, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense that which may seem Any demarrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in

the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board

vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extractearge of any kind. The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they under-take that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid to accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to turnish the supplies pro-No proposition will be considered unless accom-

No provosition will be considered unless accompanies by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be raid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility, will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty percent, will be with held from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority or the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects compiled

contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is intraished by the inspector, and the till approved by the Burcau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been

days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract orice, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case proing to the act or acts of Congress in that case pro-Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and

none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is here-

with given :- FORM OF OFFER. I (or we), of —, State of —, hereby agree to furnish and deliver — thousand tons of — anthracine coal for steamers' use, at —, at the rate of — per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to — dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th cay of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and bereunto appended
Should my (or our) offer the accepted, I (or we)

request to be informed at _____, and that the con-tract may be forwarded to _____ for signatures and (Signed)

FORM OF GUARANTEE. FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of —, in the State of —, and of —, in the State of —, here by j-inity and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of — to accepted. — will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at —, execute the same, with good and sufficient suredes for the cellivery of the anteractic coal proposed, in comparing with the forms of the advertisement. comp page with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th Dee mber, 1865, heroto appended, and undo which it was made; and in case the said———shal tall to exter into the contract aforesaid, we suarm tee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted

Witness, (Signed). I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge erd belief, the above-named guarantors, — are good and sufficient.

To be signed by the United States District udge. o be signed by the Obligation of Navited States District Actorney, Collector or Nav 12 26 ma;

TITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE PRILADELPHIA, January 16 1885.

Sea'ed Preposals for books stationery and printing, required by the 1 ft. Commissioners for the year 1855 in accordance with ordinance of City Counci s approved December 36, 1865, making an appropriation to this Department, will be received at this Office, No II state House now until 12 o'clock M. Saturday January 20, 1866. Printed schedules of artic or required will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office, on which the bids must be made.

the bids must be made.
FHILIP HAMILTON.,
1 HOMAS BUKSON.,
JOHN GIVEN.

OWEN HOUSE. LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL." EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor, PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-

MASSINGTON CITY, JANUARY 6, 1865.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'e-eek P M., on FELDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Lagut-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divised into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warenouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other aut orized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, from-bound, well-made cases, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Ol may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery in each case must be directly stated in the bios, and will be embraced in the contracts.

the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—
Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) galtons on the 2a day or April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) galtons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.
Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) galtons on the lat day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) galtons on the lat day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed. per tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fitcen thousand (15,000) gallons on the let day of Angust, 1836, or as soon tacreatter as the project tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 1000 gallons of Colza or Larif Oil, to be delivered as above simulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the let our of May 1830. the 1st day of May 1866 No lid will be considered unless from a manufac-turer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pare Winter 8 mined Oil and free from mixture with other or interior oils and adulterations.

the usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm, Oi will be employed, viz :-spe-cific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard O I will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in rezard to burning and finishing under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, or which a sample will be furustied on application to the Light-house En lineer at 30-ton, Massachusetts. The casks must be guaged, under the direction and

person a supervision of the Inspecting Officer, b) a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or wareh use of the contractor. The tem grature of the Oli will be accurate. oted, and the measurements reduced to the standard outperature of 60 deg. Fabrenheit, by tables pro-

ten perature of 60 deg. Fabrenheit, by tables propared for the purpose.

Froposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the opuor of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a loss quantity than that specific, as one let, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Section, Lard, or Coles, the rate per garlon, the comber of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of celivery, conforming to this advertisement.

But submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

firm or copartnership will not be consulered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, atthough it may be the lowest, for other consideraions than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind escription or oil than those specially called for in

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these pro-posals, will be required of each contractor, con-citioned for the faithful performance of the contract, o be executed within ten days after the acceptance

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarartee rigned by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Depar ment as such, or certified by a United States district indge, attorney, navy agent, o collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after accept-ance; and that in case the said parts offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said, arty and the next lowest oidder.
All bigs must be scaled and endorsed 'Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, as defireded, precard, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board Washington City. All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and

on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light Leph Jones Board

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary. O FFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION Scaled Proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock on the 81st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Mulitary Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:-

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during ite above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are of may be established in the Territories of Nebruska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Ulah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stoles in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1868.

port said stoles in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kaness, and the town of Kaness, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kaness, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and the Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Gar and, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 bounds. the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September in-

ROUTE No 3 - From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Ferritory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Ferritory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 designs went Beldders to state the rate per 100

Arizona and State of Texas. West of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they wil transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1836.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. I, 15,000,000 pounds on Boute No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 8

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, larid, bread, pine lamber, shungles, or any other stores.

transportation of tacon, and, breat, pine tamor, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mention d in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the

terms of this advertisement.

The smount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On Route No. 1. \$100.000

" 2 200,000

" 5 00.000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidger and person offered as security will be

Freposals must be indorsed:—
Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1. 2. or 3. " as the case may be, and none will be entertuned unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Particule whem awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bones for the taithiu performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quarterma-ter-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Contractors must be in readiness for service by the let day of Apri, 1868 and they will be required to have a piace or business or agone at or in the vict-nity of Sorts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
J. A POTTER. Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STILL THE AROVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BERFICHORE PERAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co. \$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE

PHILADELPHIA. January 2, 1866. MESSES FARREL, HERRING & Co .- Gentlemen :- We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street. last night. The Bafe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Sa e was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red Ast when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand deliars in money almost as perfeet as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which ar. steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever. Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store-FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESSUT STREET. ANOTHERTEST HEBRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY The Herring Sate used in the office of our warehouses The Herring Saie used in the office of our warehouses destroved by the dissations fire of the night of the 5th matant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any saie will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the trass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and bistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the content is—books and papers—were found to be entire and numjured

This Saie is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in if just as it was when taken from the rums. Mere chants. Fankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and a mile it.

Agent for Herring's Saies, No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. G.

WEATHER STRIPS. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS

WINDOW BANDS PREVENT RATILING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS, For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

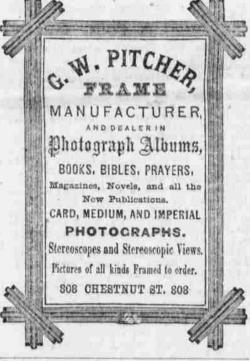
DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT, 11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Ten Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT 30 CENTS.-ROASTED RIO COFFEE. AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 226 CHESNUT

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at wil son's, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 40 CENTS-FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 226 CHESNUT Street. 70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFT. INGS, in quantities not less than one pound, a WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street.



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VALISES BAGS,

RETICULES. And all styles of goods suitable for Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES. FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THI

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE nucersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels en trusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the passervation of vessels bottoms for this city, I am prepared to lumish the same on invorable terms.

JOHN H. HAM MITT.

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C. PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Euricine Lumber. 5 24 ly EW MUSIC STORE - WILLIAM H NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO. No. 1162 CHESNUT Street. Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melo-deons, and Musical Instruments of a 1 kinds; also, a supe-rior quality of Strings constantly on hand 11 73m

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCcessor to Fowler, We'ls & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts. No. 25 S. TENTH Street,

FINANCIAL.

MOVA E

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JAY COOKE,

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Philadelphia, January 1 1866. OPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.-FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAIINE, STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. S. SECURITIES

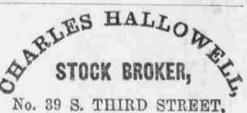
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO ..

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STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of

Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed,

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7'30s, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER! No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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PAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHBandeaux. Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Prises,
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equaled by any other house in the United States, at
prices lower than elsewhere.

11 36 3m No. 109 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia.

STOVES. RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S New Patent Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Phiegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

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LIQUORS. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY. MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.

An article possessing Merit will always conquer preju

dice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy. hatred, or malice can impose uponi t. CHESNUT CROVE WHISKY Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated-it could not rail to become popular-other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, or Phitadelphia; L. R. Chliton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Bayes, Boston. For Nervous Debility, and all discusses requiring a pure, mild stimu ant, there is nothing like it. For sale by

bettle, demijohn, er barrel, at 11 No. 225 N. THIRD STREET. M. NATHANS & SONS. IMPORTERS OF

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Truss Establishment No 1847 CHESNUT
street, near Broad—This Truss, unlike all
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others cures Ruptures frees the cord from all
pressure will never rust, break, chare, or become firthy; fitted to form requiring no strap;
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